









## METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

(Stripped from the *London Athenaeum*, 3rd September.)  
 There was when Sir Erasmus Perry's page, in the then only Liberal London daily journal, appeared in every first of September with a volley of new *bon mots* on the Parliamentary pursuit of game proper to that anniversary; and Cobbold, long before the philo-poacher Lord Stanley was born, used to take as text for a parson-grilling sermon, headed by the gridiron crest, the saying from Samuel—"The king has come out to seek a flea, as when one doth hunt a partridge in the mountains." But these pleasanties are entombed with the originals who lent them their pungency, or are now only exhumed by those dreary jokers to whom the Ministerial whitebait is an annual stock-fish for six weeks before it is served up the real tail of the session. Such a first of September as to-day is would be abhorred alike by Joe Miller and Joe Macton, as being equally unfavourable to puns and persecution caps, at least if the weather in the Highlands resemble what it is in Cockney-spots; for here it is gloomy enough to assure you that the Queen must be on foot, if the Court Circular were silent on the subject; though, to be sure, how can a sovereign be subject, as Hook once told George IV. when asked to sing a song, and said he would do it after a fagon of canary. Partridges must think the millennium of the feathered tribes has come, owing to the scarcity of senatorial shots, at least from the Lower House; for M.P.s are seemingly sick of being purveyors of wild poultry, and we read of less preparations for battues among the sporting commoners of all classes than for the last half-century of seasons. With the Peers it is rather different; for they seem to have been congregating in the Grampian and all other Caledonian hills in large numbers for a long time back, foremost among them being one of the once greatest of all British preservers of birds and protectionists of corn, to wit, the Duke of Buckingham, who we are told, is located in his hunting lodge, surrounded by a numerous circle of friends. For a man who had gone to the dogs some six years ago to have a hunting lodge of his own is rather curious intelligence, and will probably be viewed in much the same light by his creditors as was the Duke of York by those whom his Royal Highness's rascality had ruined. How Buckingham contrived to live at all was wonderful enough to every body who thought of the matter; but much more wonderful to everybody is it now to find that he lives in a style not altogether unbecoming a peer of the realm. This will doubtless account for the select circle of friends; it is the old story of *Timon* over again; and as his Grace is a great Shakespearean scholar, he might profitably announce certain scenes in that antique Athenian play from his own experience of the drama of Saxon life in the nineteenth century. It is said that he has some sort of voice in the possession of Stowe, which is not disposed of yet; so that all the tales of its being bought, or ought to be bought, for heirs-apparent and what not, are as unsubstantial tinsels as those which weekly appropriate the old Opera-house to Rabbinical, Romanistic, Mormonic, and miscellaneous purposes innumerable. The Duke is also reported to be the recipient now of the whole of the Marquis of Chandos, obtains as receiver of rents for the Wootton estates, namely, £2000 a year, £500 being allowed by the son (who has virtually begged himself for the father), till the period of his lordship's marriage enabled him to be as liberal as he could wish.

If this be so it goes some way to explain the mystery of the hunting lodge, though it would only be in keeping with the fine character of Lord Chandos, which is and has always been worthy of a true Plantagenet, even though the bearer of that heroic patronymic be—alack for the associations of chivalry—chairman of a railway board. In that capacity he continues to win golden opinions from his brother directors; but, somehow, he has yet realized in political life none of the distinction ascribed for him by Disraeli, who long ago said he was the only one of the Tory party who had a head on him—a saying from the head that carried the brains of the Derby Cabinet, considerably alarming to the *omnibus* of that body. His lordship is now thirty-two. Ten years have elapsed since the Benetick Biography, "looking like the early portraits of Lord Granville," he rose on the back benches of protection, and for a time stemmed the departure of the sliding scale. But from that night to this he has made no parliamentary sign whereby we could judge of the great capacity his chief claimed for him; and his want of motive to exertion could hardly have arisen from family affairs rendering him indifferent to party ambition, seeing that he accepted a Lordship of the Treasury. At the same time there is no doubt that he is efficient, and, as is alleged, is accorded quality on the part of a very obtrusive person of his own age, the Duke of Argyll.

Bonapartism is becoming as profitable a mode of turning a penny as any the ingenious device-mongers of this metropolis can follow. Take an illustration. A none the many claims upon the attention of that large portion of the community ever on the give view for an opportunity of making a fortune which are constantly being put forward, generally for the consideration of twelve postage stamps, something more pretensions and altogether out of the common way appears daily in the form of an advertisement offering more than a double *quid pro quo* to be made within a year of either five or ten thousand pounds. The means are, 1st, partnership with the advertiser in a matchless collection of historical documents, autograph letters, medals, seals, &c.; and 2ndly, a visit to the United States, where the items shall be exhibited, and afterwards sold,—the payer of the above sum receiving half or a fourth of the proceeds, according to the amount. The collection comprises in all 31,000 papers and autographs, connected with every country in Europe, and proving, according to the owner, that the history of the last four centuries requires to be re-written. Besides this mass of MSS., the collection includes "Shakespeare's beautiful mulberry-tree vase," his portrait on panel by Cornelius Janssens, a very fine portrait of Moliers by Le Brun, David's picture of the Emperor Napoleon crowning Josephine [which, by the way, is the identical picture said to be shown by Louis Napoleon to above Victoria at Versailles on "hurday week"], above thirteen hundred medals and coins in gold, silver, and bronze, between five and six hundred models of antique gems and seals, entirely two thousand of rare engravings and drawings, including portraits of all the Popes, and a number of objects of interest to the archaeologist and the virtuoso. The collection is said to have cost £40,000, and to have been the work of thirty years in bringing it together, which, considering its nature and extent, may very easily be believed, provided all told of it be true. Though the Bonapartean element in all this is but small, the name of Napoleon is put at the

head of it, as if the whole had reference to him; and a cursory perusal would lead many a metropolitan reader to suppose that the aggregate was a reproduction of an exhibition that attracted much attention some ten years ago, when the Duke of Wellington might be found, for many mornings consecutively, poring in the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, over all sorts of souvenirs of his immortal competitor. As reciprocity compliments between the respective rulers of France and England are now all the mode, and as our Ministers hear of delicate courtesies being paid by French gallantry to our Queen in articles of her liking being placed unexpectedly in her rooms, it might be no bad investment of British politeness to buy up these uncleanly miscellanies, especially the coronation scene afore-said, provided we have a Solomon to see that it is a real David, and convey the old lot of odds and ends to the nephew. Cornwall Lewis might object to such disposal of the money on the ground that it was contrary to the example of some of those pre-Adamsite nations with whose manners and customs alone he appears cognizant, for he seemingly has no notion of the requirements of Englishmen in the nineteenth century. But Palmerston would soon bully the learned Theobald into acquiescence, and if he didn't Panurge would.

The terror among the red tape red coats in Panmure's part of Whitehall is, however, halcyon equanimity compared with the paralysis that pervades the routine official in blue at Wood's end of that official promenade—to wit, the Admiralty—in consequence of Sir C. Napier's publication in the publicans' paper every morning, and this morning in particular, of the "private" letter of Sir James Graham, respecting last year's operations in the Baltic. Ghost of Byng, who was shot like a dog—not the ghost, but the proprietor thereof,—as a scapegoat for the sins of an administration not half so culpable as the Coalition, only fancy an admiral putting in print, for general perusal, the confidential instructions and secret opinions of the First Lord respecting an assault on the enemy's stronghold; and doing this, too, in the midst of the war; and calling the said First Lord a traitor; and declaring that had the Czar himself desired to insure the loss of the British Baltic fleet, he would have written just such a despatch as that penned by Sir James, on the 31st October last. Talk of administrative reform! why here is administrative revolution such as poor Frederick O'Connor, who has at last followed his land scheme to the grave, never dreamt of in his most chaotic chaotic days. Such disclosures have never been known since the time a Prime Minister (Percival) and a Lord Chancellor (Eldon) concocted "The Book" [which, however, they suppressed], for the exculpation of a Princess of Wales and the incrimination of the heir to the throne, whom they branded, as Sir Charles brands Sir James, as the utterer of unmitigated untruths and the perverter of public and private documents.

The *graveness* of the charge and counter-charge in the case of the two present combatants is that each is unintelligible to the other, and that either alternately contradicts himself and his assailant. In the epistles published thus far there is abundant evidence to make good the accusations against both; and sufficient, it is to be feared, to warrant the suspicion that the *captain* of Sidon is as irrelevant and wandering on an aged, and at all times eccentric brain, as is the Netherby Knight from a natural love of tortuosity and utter unscrupulousness in pursuing crooked courses. Sir Charles said a short time ago that as Roebuck had a Sevastopol Committee last session, he certainly ought to have a Baltic one next. The hint is valuable and reasonable, and in all likelihood will be acted on by the member for Sheffield, who is just now about the most enviable public man in the British dominions, the one politician at whom no other is able to throw a stone, nor what is more, wishes to throw a stone, though he, from his glass-house, has been pelting them all round with perpetual pebbles all his life.

Lord John Russell's "History of the Whigs" is almost as much made up of mockery of Hume—or rather of the condition of things which made Joe a potential political personage on several occasions—as of scorn of the noble lord. In the latter case he has been nearly as lucky as the former, or unlucky, as many will believe; for he certainly is a strange thing that a man who has done so much for the masses, and suffered to pass away without a single tangible memorial in those highways where statues of Peel are daily multiplying. The real monument to Hume, and the one he himself would have most desired, as he once told your Correspondent, would be a chronologically annotated digest of his collection of the blue books of inquiries he had moved for or assisted in, and of the returns issued on his motions. It is that only, as he used to say, that would convey an idea of his Parliamentary labours, and of the necessity that existed for them, and of the success that attended them, step by step, in undermining and finally overthrowing abuses of almost every imaginable kind, from the palace to the poorhouse. In no way could a vote of money be more beneficially applied than in accomplishing this wish of the economist, which would at the same time be a record of the commercial and social progress of the country for nearly the last half century.

However, as Government will do nothing of the sort, the Administrative Reform Association would far more effectively stimulate the rising generation of Reformers, or decaying generation as the case may be, to do what ought to be done by showing them what had been done in Hume's time and in Hume's case, and in the way suggested, then in publishing tracts which nobody reads, or if anybody does read nobody understands. Tracts which everybody would read nobody knows anything about. For instance, Dickens's speech on the Comic Old Gentleman would be carried off by the cart load into every house in the Kingdom if it were made known that it might be had for a trifle. But not a shilling is expended in such publicity by the Association, who seem to have no end of money to begin with, but beyond the beginning they have not moved a step; and now that Thackeray, their expected lion of the forthcoming meeting, is off to the States, what their next step may be it is puzzling to imagine, though not very difficult to recognize the ridiculousness of a self proclaimed party of progress standing still. So many of the peace-mongers belong to the body that they are supposed to be frightened at the growing seriousness of the war, and want to protest against it, while others want to call for its more vigorous prosecution. The once Cobdenian friend of the Voice from Lombard-street, to whom allusion was made here last week, namely, Klapa, has spoken out in omnibelligent accents in the book then referred to and declared that an essential preliminary to quietness is an upturning of the whole European system, root and branch—an idea seemingly much less

abhorrent than it was a short time ago to our votaries of routine. These generally very sanguine observers of the current of opinion in such matters, the booksellers, seem to have been much out in their reckoning on this occasion, for the General's work was voted so unpromising in the trade that it was a long time before it met with a publisher. This hesitation was attributable perhaps to the "arbitration" antecedents of the author, as the public would not have been at all surprised had he recommended another Sturge and Gurney deputation to the Czar. He has done nothing of the sort, but everything of the opposite sort; and his volume, notwithstanding its very large price for its very small contents [six shillings for much less than 200 loose pages], is likely to be in great demand. In being so it will certainly prove a curiosity; for book-selling, save the sale of reprints, American or native, is fast hastening into the condition of one of the lost arts, the oldest inhabitant of the September periodicals to be equally barren of announcements of works in preparation as is the case to-day.

**ANOTHER SHOT AT THE ADMIRALTY.**  
*Factor's Weekly Messenger*, 1st of September, we quote the following communication, which the gallant Admiral Sir Charles Napier has addressed to the editor, from his country seat in Scotland:—

Sir,—I have shown that I did not attack Sevastopol for two reasons:—1st, because I had not proper means; and 2nd, because it was a dangerous season of the year.

Admiral Dundas has shown that, after 45 hours' bombardment, the batteries were little injured, and with all his gun and mortar boats, he never contemplated an attack by his fleet in the month of August. Is it, then, just to blame me for not attacking Sevastopol, without either gun or mortar-boats in the month of October, and with only 10 sail of the line?

I shall now show how the Admiralty perverted my letter. The date of their lordships' letter to me was the 4th of October, the day they received the news of the fall of Sevastopol. On the 9th of October they heard Sevastopol had not fallen, and before they received my reply, the order for the return of the French fleet, and Admiral Plumridge's squadron, to the Gulf of Finland was countermanded, and the attack of Sevastopol given up. The Admiralty may explain this, and also why they picked a quarrel with me.

Admiral Berkeley said he had run an honest race with me for the command of the Baltic fleet; and perhaps he was inclined to start again, as Sir James Graham, after setting the public against me, and sucking my brains, wanted my place for some one else. My complaint against the Admiralty is, that they deliberately perverted my letter of the 25th of September, and I shall now prove it, and even the *Times* will not be able to deny it. This is an unusual course, I admit; but my reputation is dearer to me than my commission, which they can take if they like. They well-nigh ruined my peace of mind before I left the Baltic, and it was all I could do to bear up against it.

Their letter was dated the 4th of October, and I received it on the 10th, together with one from Admiral Berkeley, and one from the editor of the *Times*, while at anchor at Nargen. The three together came like a clap of thunder; a feather would have knocked down a stronger man.

My observations on the letter will show that their lordships changed the whole meaning of it, which, to an officer on whom they had heaped so much praise, was heart-breaking and insulting; and I will venture to say that there is no precedent for it at the Admiralty. I shall take the letter and dissect it paragraph by paragraph.

**LETTER.** Their lordships observed that my second reconnaissance of Sevastopol gave rise to more promising and serious considerations. My first reconnaissance and my second were nearly the same. The first was made on the 12th of June, and sent home on the 15th of July, as I stated. It was Admiral Chads I sent home at that date with my observations.

I pointed out two modes of attack—one with ships alone, the success of which would be very doubtful and many ships would be lost, and this was not a proper season. Another, with ships, gunboats, and mortar-boats, 13-inch mortars on the islands, and a vast supply of shot, shells, and rockets, in addition to the ships. This mode I thought certain.

This is perversion the first. I expressed so much opinion, that if your plan of attack by ships were adopted, you are quite certain the fortress would be laid in ruins, and most of the ships being set on fire by red-hot shot and shells, of which they would have abundance, and, whether sunk or not, would be evident the ships would be in no condition to meet the Russian fleet afterwards; and, if the attack was made on a ship by ship, when you cannot depend on the weather for two hours together, I do not know how many would be lost.

The worst of the applications I pointed out to insure success. Had Admiral Pizarri and the French squadron rejoined, with a month's provisions he would have been nearly as good in the end of October, as the period their lordships thought most favourable for attack, but which I thought the most unfavourable. Most certainly it is an objection, and a vital one.

You intimate an opinion that the uncertainty of the weather at this advanced season of the year is an objection to the attack; you may choose your day and your opportunity, as some risk must always attend every great operation.

Choose my day, indeed; there were not too dry days the whole time I lay at Nargen, that I could have attacked such a fortress as Sevastopol, had I the means to do so. I would have required a week. As for risk, I never cared a straw about it in my life, when there was the least chance of success.

Whoever wrote this ought not to be trusted with the management of a fleet, or the command of the British fleet. Had I been such an idiot as to have attempted to it, I should have most inevitably

lost the Gulf of Finland in line of battle ships when autumn has commenced, and Sevastopol is in danger of being blocked up by ice. It is a very serious thing, that I have been so long in the blockade of Sevastopol. The attack, therefore, on Sevastopol might be made towards the latter end of October, with least danger of attack from the Cronstadt portion of the Russian fleet.

Recent events in the Black Sea were a miserable deception; more recent events showed that the British fleet was nearly as good as lost, and that Admiral Dundas's caution to me would have been repeated, instead of his goadings.

I never laid you to believe anything of the sort; but quite the contrary; and I doubt whether Sir James Graham ever submitted my letter to the Board. It was sent to him on the 18th of July, and he returned it on the 14th of June.

Admiral Dundas seems to think very different; for, even with the forty-two vessels he had, and the mortars on the islands, he did not think fit to bring up his fleet, which proves that the absence of gun and mortar vessels, just made the difference between the possible and impossible attack.

No such thing. This order is founded on your own last report.

The final decision must rest entirely with yourself. If the attack on Sevastopol, in present circumstances, is a desperate, it must on no account be undertaken by you; if, calculating the ordinary chances of war, and on a full consideration of the strength of the enemy's fortress and fleet, you shall still be of opinion that Sevastopol can be laid in ruins, it will be your duty, with the concurrence of the French Admirals, not to omit the opportunity.

I have now stated my case fairly, and the public judge whether I am right or wrong. I shall remark, that the whole of the summer I was cautioned to beware of granite walls by Sir James Graham, and the moment the winter commenced I was goaded to attack them. Had the Emperor of Russia been First Lord of the Admiralty he would just have written me such letters. I beg to send you my reply to their lordships' letter—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES NAPIER.  
 Merchiston, August 28, 1855.

**LETTER OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.**  
 Duke of Wellington, Nargen, October 10, 1854.

Sir,—Before I received your letter of the 4th of October, I had written the accompanying letter, No. 558, giving my reasons for withdrawing from this anchorage; and, notwithstanding their lordships' letter of the 4th instant, I still think it my duty to persist in my intention. I have already given my reasons for withdrawing the sailing ships, and I thought I was following up Sir James Graham's wishes. Neither this anchorage nor Baro Sound are fit for a fleet in the winter. My letter will clearly point out my reasons. Their lordships will see that we are losing anchors and cables every day, and we shall soon be losing ships.

Their lordships ask me, if I think Sevastopol can be laid in ruins, why I do not attack it? reply, that before the ships could go alongside the batteries, my plan was to have it first bombarded with mortars, shells, and rockets from the islands and gun-boats, for a day or two, Lancaster guns, &c., and then, when well bombarded, the ships should go alongside and finish the work. The want of means is one obstacle—the weather the next—why I do not attack it.

Their lordships tell me to choose my day. There has not been a day since I have been here that it was possible to attack Sevastopol. It requires many days. The channels are studded with sunken rocks; they must be all sounded and buoyed, and if it came on to blow, the fleet would inevitably be lost, and I should be unworthy of the command which I hold if I risked it. It would be a long operation. Their lordships have not the most distant idea of the dangers. Whether the Russian fleet in Cronstadt would venture out, if we were disabled, I know not; but the Sevastopol fleet would.

I have never altered my opinion that Sevastopol must be first attacked by mortars, shells, and gunboats, &c., but I never would have advised them to be sent here at this season. My second reconnaissance was never intended to open a new view—the view I first took, and the result was the same.

Their lordships say the final decision must rest with me, and if the attack be desperate, it must on no account be undertaken. I look upon it that no man in his senses would undertake to attack Sevastopol at this season of the year; and even in a fine season, I doubt much the success, without the means I have pointed out.

A telegraphic message has stopped the French Admirals' return to the Gulf, which I am glad of. His presence would be useless; and I have directed Admiral Plumridge not to come here, for the same reason.

When a council of war, composed of five admirals, viz.—Vice-Admiral Paravel and myself, and Rear-Admiral Pinaud, Chads, and Seymour, and in which a sixth (Rear-Admiral Martin) concurred, had given their opinion that neither our resources, nor the season, would permit an attack on Sevastopol, I should have thought that both their lordships and the public would have been satisfied; and I beg further to tell their lordships, that the service that would have been rendered to attack such a fortress at this season of the year; and as their lordships have so frequently returned to this question, it leads me to believe that, notwithstanding the praises they have heaped upon me for my conduct in the Baltic, and judging from the altered tone of their letters, I have reason to think that I have lost the confidence of their lordships. If that is the case, I shall be perfectly ready to resign my command; but as

Sir James Graham wrote to me on the 29th of August to send home the sailing ships, and the Admiralty afterwards repeated me for so doing.

By the electro-chemical process, it would be easy to obtain cheaply the types which the founder executes by means of the matrices prepared to that effect. In the present state of industry the means in use supply the matrices of impression at such an economical price that the intervention of Galvanoplastic would be superfluous at least for matrices requiring but a very

long as I hold it, I will do what I think is best for the good of her Majesty's service, and for the safety of the fleet I command, which I think is greatly endangered by our present position, and we are risking our ships for no adequate purpose. I have the honour, &c.,

CHARLES NAPIER, Vice Admiral.  
 The Secretary of the Admiralty.

On a subject somewhat akin to the foregoing, Lord Dundonald also writes to the *Weekly Messenger*, the object of his Lordship being to keep before the public his scheme for reducing the hitherto invulnerable fortress of Sevastopol, with a comparatively small loss of life, when contrasted with that sustained under the ordinary mode of warfare. Says he,—

Sir,—Sevastopol has been bombarded, and a formidable attack recently made on the besieging force at Sevastopol has been gallantly repulsed. These facts, however, do not compensate for the sacrifice of life during two campaigns, nor for our outlay of sixty millions of money, nor for the augmentation of the public debt, nor for the derangement of peaceful enterprise, nor the absence of military or naval triumphs.

Are we to wait a third season (and the expenditure of £30,000,000 more) in the hope of a satisfactory result by means of additional floating bomb-proof batteries, mortar-vessels, and steam gunboats, furnished with larger mortars and cannon—devices which may be opposed by the like or other expedients—or is it intended patiently to await the effect of blockades on Russian frigates?

Who are the true friends of government? Those who acquiesce in the adoption of languid inadequate measures, or those who warn ministers of the consequences of supineness and error, and even at the risk of their displeasure?

How happened it, that as the prayer of my petition to Parliament was for inquiry into the nature of my plans, for the benefit of the public service, that no investigation was moved for, and that the House was content with the very meagre official communication that my plans were so simple that they did not require explanation.

Did the omission of declaring whether they were practicable and efficient or not fail to excite suspicion as to the fact? Or had the minds of members been prejudiced by interested misrepresentation in order to prevent an exposure of previous neglect in not adopting them for the capture of Sevastopol?

I have no right to drag private friends, far less scientific or professional authorities, before the public to testify to "schemes" of mine. One letter, however, sent to me by an eminent, skilful, and liberal minded practical engineer, with permission to use it as I judge proper, I annex, in the hope that some of the many competent judges, aware of the fact, may be pleased to intimate their assent or dissent from the opinion therein unqualifiedly expressed.—I am, Sir, your obliged and humble servant,

DUNDONALD.  
 London, August 25, 1855.

"Spring-gardens, August 15, 1855.  
 "My Lord,—I have received from your lordship a full explanation of your proposed plan of warfare, and, having given the matter the most serious consideration, I am of opinion that if your suggestions were vigorously carried out under the protection of a naval or military force, a few hours would suffice to reduce a fortified position which under the usual system would occupy a much longer time, and longer the result would be attained with a comparatively small loss of life to the attacking party.—I have the honour to be, your lordship's obedient servant,

CHARLES FOX.  
 Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, &c.

**WHAT LORD DUNDONALD DID IN APRIL, 1859.**  
 Lord Dundonald again and again enforces the powers of his "scheme," but the Government head it not.

The accompanying extract from the *Annual Register*, 1859, shows what one of his schemes was, and how it succeeded:—  
 The French fleet of eight sail of the line and two frigates was blocked up in Brest harbour by the British fleet under Lord Gambier, who was compelled by weather to quit his station. The French fleet thus effected their escape, and entered the Redoubt, where they were joined by four more sail of the line and two frigates. They finally anchored in the Aix-roads, under the guns of their own forts. Lord Cochrane was appointed to attack them. On the 10th of April, 1859, a battle was fought, in which the French fleet was routed, and was once more sailing for the attack.

"His lordship caused 1500 barrels of gunpowder to be started into puncheons, upon the tops of these were placed about 400 shells charged with fuses, and upon these about 3000 hand grenades. The puncheons were fastened together by cables wound round them and rammed tight with wedges, and maintained and jammed down between the casks to render it as solid as possible from stem to stern, that the resistance might be the more violent. The French fleet was then burst at once in air of 400 shells and 3000 hand grenades.

"Lord Cochrane no sooner reached his ship than he proceeded to attack the French ships, throwing into confusion or driven on shore.  
 "The result of this affair was, that one ship of 120 guns, five of 74, and two frigates, were driven on shore, and either destroyed or rendered totally useless. One ship of 80 guns was blown up, and two frigates, and three frigates, were burnt by us or their own crews. In this hazardous operation our whole loss amounted to 30 men killed and wounded."

**GALVANOPLASTY AT THE UNIVERSAL PARIS EXHIBITION.**  
 The following extract, though on a scientific subject, will be deemed, we hope, of sufficient interest to some of our readers to repay us for the trouble of translating it from the columns of the *Presse*, a Paris journal of good reputation. The subject of our translation being connected with the art of printing, is replete with usefulness as well as interest:—

Counselor L. Auer, director of the Imperial printing office at Vienna, has for the last few years been busily occupied in the study of the different branches of modern science. Thus, photography, galvanoplastic, chemical impression, &c., are most probably used in this remarkable establishment, which has gained immortal honour for itself by demonstrating the practical utility of the scientific invention of our age. In a short notice concerning the present state of the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna, M. Auer does not hesitate one moment in declaring that, according to him, galvanoplastic is the most important discovery by which the art of printing has been enriched, since the days of the illustrious Gutenberg.

As emanating from one of the most competent men on this matter, this declaration is sufficient to make every one understand the interest which is felt at the introduction in this new sphere of the Galvanoplastic process, and the attention which, in consequence of the intervention of the numerous specimens sent to the Universal Exhibition.

A few words will be sufficient to show the importance of applying Galvanoplastic to the art of printing. By the electro-chemical process, it would be easy to obtain cheaply the types which the founder executes by means of the matrices prepared to that effect. In the present state of industry the means in use supply the matrices of impression at such an economical price that the intervention of Galvanoplastic would be superfluous at least for matrices requiring but a very

slight amount of engraving labour. But the case is quite different for types that have become scarce, or the complication of which would render the execution of a new matrix very expensive. Galvanoplastic in such cases is a most valuable resource. It is sufficient, in fact, to possess a few specimens of these types; the electro-chemical process enables to prepare with only one of them a matrix by the aid of which the founder can obtain an unlimited number of types of the same type, and other bills of exchange. It is sufficient, in fact, to possess a few specimens of these types; the electro-chemical process enables to prepare with only one of them a matrix by the aid of which the founder can obtain an unlimited number of types of the same type, and other bills of exchange. It is sufficient, in fact, to possess a few specimens of these types; the electro-chemical process enables to prepare with only one of them a matrix by the aid of which the founder can obtain an unlimited number of types of the same type, and other bills of exchange.

Among the products of the Austrian Imperial Printing Office, we notice a great number of those galvanoplastic reproductions of matrices, scarce or exhausted; and it is enough to examine the specimens from these types to acknowledge the wonderful perfection with which the primitive type has been reproduced.

The Imperial Printing Office of France, which has adopted rather slowly the new means afforded by the science of electro-chemistry, has not yet entered the path so fortunately traced by our neighbours. It sent to the Exhibition the following matrices obtained by galvanoplastic process:—1st. A specimen of Chinese groups drawn from wooden engravings; 2nd. Three bodies of types in Chinese and other bills of exchange; 3rd. A body of Palmyrian and another of Phoenician taken from the unique alphabet of lead, which the Imperial Printing Office possessed; 4th. A series of sculptured and family arms taken from wooden engravings; 5th. A series of vignettes for book-plates in gold and colour.

It is with satisfaction that we see these specimens among the products of our printing industry, as they indicate the intention of pursuing for the future the application of the electro-chemical process to the reproduction of the art of printing, and to place it, in this respect, in harmony with other branches of modern industry, which themselves are indebted to the application of physical science for their most important progress.

It typographically has great advantages to be derived from Galvanoplastic process, the art of engraving has already derived, as every one will soon acknowledge, great assistance from its use. Nobody is ignorant of the fact, that after a certain time of use, a steel or copper plate is exhausted and yields only very imperfect proofs. Whilst on the other hand, Galvanoplastic enables one to multiply at will a number of plates, which have been engraved by the artist; the great difficulty of the electro-chemical process, the drawing of engravings, is therefore rendered unnecessary.

Two ways are put in use to reproduce by Galvanoplastic a copper plate just from the hands of the artist. The first method consists in the use of a zinc plate, which is covered with a thin layer of copper, and is then placed in a bath of sulphate of copper, the solution of which is a good conductor of electricity by a slight layer of plumbago, one obtains a copper plate perfectly identical with the original type. The first method gives the best results, but it is not extremely delicate. But if it is desired to multiply by means of electro-chemistry a plate with a very delicate and elaborate design, upon which the burin of the artist has exhausted all its resources, the second method, moulding process will ever be able to give satisfactory results. In that case, without fear of deteriorating or compromising a precious production which may have cost years of labour, the best is to plunge the plate itself in the electro-chemical bath, and to produce in now much practised in Germany and France with considerable success. Let us only add that in Germany they have the precaution to cover the plate in the bath with a substance, so as to prevent the adherence of the galvanoplastic product to the original, and to facilitate, after the operation, the separation of the mould from the copy. But however slight the layer of this fat substance, it has this drawback—on the surface of the matrix, the plate and reproduction of a slight irregularity, which the black of the printing ink, the result of which is the ruling the white part at the moment of striking the proof. This defect is easily discovered, in fact, on the proof, and the galvanoplastic proofs which form part of the products of Vienna in the Exhibition.

**NEW GERMAN THEORY ON THE PROPAGATION AND TRANSMISSION OF CHOLERA.**  
 (From the *Munchener Correspondenz* of the *New York Herald*.)

I HASTENED to send you a short notice of a work I deem of the utmost importance to Europe and America. It has just been published here by Dr. M. Pettenkofer, and is entitled "Untersuchungen über die Verbreitung und die Entstehung von Cholera, mit Rücksicht auf die chemischen Vorgänge der Gärung." The author is Professor of Medicine at the University of Munich, and has been occupied for several years past in the study of the propagation of the disease in the principal towns of Bavaria. The present work is the result of his and other physicians' researches, in the form of a report to the Government, and contains a most interesting and valuable information that its gratuitous distribution has been ordered throughout the kingdom, at the expense of the Government.

The facts ascertained in regard to the cholera are—  
 1. That it is not contagious in the usual sense of the word; but that it can, nevertheless, be carried from one place to another.  
 2. That it always follows the usual routes of commerce.  
 3. That no elevation above the level of 2000 feet furnishes a guarantee against its ravages.  
 4. That no contagious cholera matter is floating in the atmosphere, and consequently the disease is not propagated by currents of air.  
 5. That it is not propagated through the water.  
 6. That it is propagated through the earth.  
 7. That the earth receives and disposes the cholera in a manner which renders it harmless.  
 8. The excrements from a diseased person, when mixed into a sink or privy, are capable of transforming the whole mass into a source of cholera contagion.  
 9. That the gases disengaged by the decomposition of organic matter, and the exhalations of excrement, penetrate the earth, rise to the surface, and become the cause of fever and of cholera.  
 10. That there has not been a single case of cholera observed in Bavaria that could not be traced to these species of infection.

11. That the stools of persons afflicted with cholera, or that peculiar species of diarrhoea, which usually precedes cholera, are more infectious than those who are actually seized with the disease.  
 12. That the cholera always carried to a place where it has not appeared by a diseased person, and communicated through excrements brought in contact with the earth, and that there is no other way of propagation of cholera.  
 13. That the cholera is immediately communicated to the patient, inhaling the air of the sick room, or touching the dead body, even dissecting it after death, does not communicate the disease.

14. Not every species of earth acts on the process of decomposition in the same manner, and the capacity for spreading the contagion is without measure, and varies in consequence with the composition of the soil on which dwellings are built. On rocky formations, granite, or sandstone, cholera never becomes epidemic. On a soil composed of loam or clay, or any other cause which keeps the ground moist, may become a breeding place for the cholera contagion.

15. The cholera poison may be in a person from one to twenty-eight days, without manifesting itself. This fact furnishes a measure for the distance to which it may be carried from one place to another.  
 16. The disease, which is not communicated by contact, is carried to the inmates of houses, sleeping in rooms exposed to the cholera poison as above-mentioned.

17. If the cholera, as proved in London, is more intense and fatal in the plain than on elevations, it will, on investigation, be found that it is owing to the better drainage of the plain, and that the cholera is decomposed, or before it enters, as in damp or wet soils, into the process of fermentation. Dr. Pettenkofer found some of the worst cases of cholera on hills where the graves of houses still higher situated emptied into sinks or privies, and the cholera poison was carried to the upper houses by the drainage.

18. To prevent contagion, the stools of cholera patients must be disinfected before they are emptied. The best disinfecting agent is a solution of iron. Chloride of lime only purifies the air, but does not destroy the cholera poison.











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**BOWDEN and THREELED** have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 311, George-street, on **WEDNESDAY** next, the following valuable and choice stock, consisting of—

Wines, in wood and cask  
Spirits in casks  
Ales and porter  
Champagne  
Cordons, &c., &c.

All particulars will appear in to-morrow's issue.

at a rental of \$1000 per annum, situated in the very heart of the business district, at the corner of JANTHON STREET, extending up to the line of the railroad, near the RAILROAD OF AUSTRIA LITHIA.

**THE NORTH AND OLIVER HOTELS**, are known as the best and most comfortable hotels, at the corner of George and Jamison streets.

**THE GRASS BOOT**, adjoining the above premises is a first class saloon, directly opposite the premises of Edward Hunt.

**THE 22nd and 23rd PREMISES** at the corner of Jamison and Adams streets, directly opposite the premises of Edward Hunt.

There are large and commodious **STORES** in Jamison lane, just west of the corner of Howard and CO.

**BOWDEN and THEBELKELD** have been furnished with instructions from the agent of the owners of the above mentioned reliable PROPERTIES, well by location, at the City Mark, 211, George street, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM H. HAYES, Auctioneer.

positions in the city, producing a certain income of fifty per cent. on the capital invested. The best investment capital that should not be lost sight of.

**LOT 1.**

The well-known and famous "Lashed House," known as the **PORTH AND GLYDS MOTEL**, immediately opposite the houses of Messrs. Theodor and Co. and Messrs. Levants and Figen, is a very large and comfortable building, with a front of brick and stone, with double front—has a restaurant and bar; parlor behind the bar; large dining-room, with two bedrooms, and a large bathroom, and a large rear. On the second floor is a very handsome drawing-room, three bedrooms, and the rear floor are two attic bedrooms.

It is the best house in the city, and the water laid on from the yard is a bank entrance to Jamnain-lane.

Let at the low rate of 87 per week.

**LOT 2.**

The **Root and Shoes Warehouse**, occupied by Mr. Bremer, known as the **Golden Root**, producing six pence per week. The house has a large stage to George Street, and a great depth. It is a very neat and comfortable dining room.

On the first floor, the previous drawing of the building is shown. On the first floor, the previous drawing of the building is shown. On the first floor, the previous drawing of the building is shown.

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**Unredeemed Pledges.**  
**R. C. MOLLOY** will sell by public auction, on **MONDAY, 17th December**, the following unredeemed pledges, purchased with him on the day specified as under:

- 25—Blankets and coats
- 27—Bundies of boots and shirts
- 28—Dress gowns, hawt, 2 rings, etc.
- 29—Blankets and coats
- 30—Four silver spoons and tongs
- 31—Set of books, dress, etc.
- 32—Blankets and coats

- 2—Silver snuff box
- 2—Gold French watch
- 7—red pair of 1/2 dd dress and negligee
- 10—Pink georgette wash, 67/10
- 1—Front coat and vest
- 11—Dress slaver
- 13—Gold guard
- 20—Two ties
- 20—Gold chain
- 5—Vests and dress pin
- 3—Front coat
- 10—Silver snuff box
- 2—Silver watch, 200/45
- 7—Gold brooches ring and dress pin
- 1—Front coat and vest
- 9—Silver Geneva watch
- 10—Milk dress pance
- 14—Milk dress
- 7—Pink coat and trousers
- 16—3 gold pins and seven studs
- 1—Gold chain and

22	- 3 dress 1/1, one, cont. vest, 26	24	
23	- 1 silver watch, No. 403	25	
24	- 1 silver lever watch, 45, 527	26	
25	- 1 shooting coat	27	
26	- 1 silver Geneva watch	28	
27	- 1 gold ring	29	
28	- 1 gold brooch, drop, and chain	30	
29	- 1 silver Geneva watch	31	
30	- 1 gold Geneva watch, 11, 300	32	
31	- 1 silver Geneva watch, 1761	33	
32	- 1 silver watch	34	
33	- 1 gold brooch	35	
34	- 1 silver Geneva watch	36	
35	- 1 dress and cloak pin, 12	37	
36	- 1 silver lever watch, 1334	38	
37	- 1 coat and vest	39	
38	- 1 scarf shawl	40	
39	- 1 watchman, trousers and jacket	41	
40	- 1 silver watch, 1450	42	
41	- 1 silver spoon - a set wine funnel	43	
42	- 1 shirt 1/1, one, 2 vests, 26	44	

- A front coat
- 3-2 pairs of trousers
- 4-Old Generva waist, 6906, and gold shirt
- 4-shawl and silk mantle
- 4-a gold ring
- 7-A scarf shawl
- 7-A gold ring
- 1-3 pairs of trousers and 4 shirts
- 16-silk dress pieces and shawl
- 1-Coat, trousers, and waistcoat
- 20-A Generva waist, 1020
- 5 Pairs of trousers, coat, and vest
- 50-silver watch, 1910
- 21-A crape shawl
- 23-Four dress pieces
- 24-A silk dress
- 28-A silk dress
- A silver waist, 1679
- A silver mantle
- A silver lever watch, 6061

- A silver lever watch, \$1374
- A towel, 96
- A cloth mantle
- 2—Two dress shoes
- 1—Pair of blouses
- Shawl and vest
- A dress and dress place
- 7—Two coats and 10 coats
- A gold chain, ring and pin
- A silver watch, \$130
- 10—A French clock
- 11—A gold silver chain
- 14—A silver wa. ch. 1948
- A gold silver chain
- 17—A gold chain
- 1—Went, pair of boots, and pair of shoes
- Two pieces of cloth
- A suit, a dress, and two coats
- 1—Shirts and trousers
- 20—A silver guard, a ring, and set studs

24-A silk cross and two night dresses  
25-A shirt, dress pie, and ring  
26-A frock coat  
27-A coat, trousers, and waistcoat  
28-A coat, trousers, and waistcoat  
29-A coat and pair of boots  
A large iron cramp  
A saddle and bridle  
A double barrel gun  
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